tinguished, even at some distance, by its very agreeable, anise-like odor. In all my collecting, both in America and Europe, I never found this species on anything except willow until October 18, 1921, at Yama Farms, when I observed two large, fresh hymenophores about eight inches wide growing on a fallen dead trunk of the large-toothed aspen, *Populus grandidentata,* in the woods above the power-house west of Napanoch. The nearest willows were specimens of *Salix alba* in the Japanese garden of Yama Farms about a quarter of a mile away, and several hymenophores of *T. suaveolens* were conspicuous on their trunks. After this experience, I looked through our herbarium and found two other specimens collected on poplar, one by C. C. Hanmer (*2058*) at Hartford, Connecticut, many years ago, and the other by P. Wilson at Glenerie Falls, New York, August 31, 1914. The latter was at the base of living *Populus grandidentata* not very far from where I found my specimen. Mr. Hanmer did not mention the species of poplar on which his specimen grew. Poplars are near relatives of the willows, which accounts for their ability to serve as occasional hosts for this fungus.

W. A. MURRILL

SCHIZOPHYLLUM COMMUNE WITH A STIPE

Dr. C. E. Fairman's recent article, "The Fungi of Our Common Nuts and Pits,"[1] brings to mind the occurrence, some years back, of *Schizophyllum commune* on chestnuts imported from the Orient. The chestnuts had been placed in wet sand, in germinating trays, in the greenhouse of the United States Plant Introduction Field Station, at Chico, California. Buried to the depth of about two inches, they remained thus for a period long enough to induce germination, but, instead of young chestnut seedlings, a crop of the *Schizophyllum* appeared, much to the astonishment—and amusement—of the gardener, Mr. Henry Klopfer. On exhuming the nuts, it was found that nearly all had produced from their shells (not from their kernels) beautiful specimens of this common fungus, each specimen supported on a distinct stem that

[1] Proc. Rochester Acad. Sci. 6: 73–115. *pl. 15–20.* Sept. 1921.

was just long enough to permit of the formation of the sporophore in the light.

As *Schizophyllum commune* (*S. alneum* of some authors) is normally astipitate, this case of adaptation to conditions is worthy of notice, and the name, form *stipitatum,* might be conveniently employed to designate such deviations from the type. The specimens were not kept, unfortunately.

While the writer was located at Chico he also noted that this species, in its normal state, is not infrequent on wounds in the bark of orange trees.

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LOUIS C. C. KRIEGER

HYGROPHORUS CAPRINUS

A fine cluster of this species was sent to me last October by Miss Eliza B. Blackford, who collected it in low, swampy places in coniferous woods at Ellis, Massachusetts, where she has noticed it for ten years or more during October and early November.

The original description by Scopoli (Fl. Carn., ed. 2. 2: 438. 1772) is brief, but quite suggestive: "Pileus planiusculus. Lamellae amplae, continuae, simplices et ramosae. Stipes filamentosus. Habitat in subsylvestribus herbidisque locis. Pileus laevis; trium unciarum diametro, a Capris avide quaesitus. Stipes digiti humani crassitie, plenus, nudus, solitarius, basi tenuior." The specific name was selected because goats were so fond of it.

A more detailed description was published by Albertini and Schweinitz in 1805 (Consp. Fung., p. 177) under their *Agaricus camarophyllus fuligineus.* Their variety *atramentosus* is quite different from our plant, the pileus being atrocoeruleous in color.

Krombholz gives a fair representation of the American form under *Agaricus elixus* Sow. in his plate 72, figure 22, but the other two figures are different. *Hygrophorus fuligineus* Frost is dark-colored and the gills are white, but the entire hymenophore is heavily covered with slime.

Fries transferred this species to *Hygrophorus* in 1838 and Karsten placed it in *Camarophyllus* in 1879, using Scopoli's origi-